

Newport

Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1783.

VOLUME XCVII.

The Newport Mercury,
is published every Saturday by
FREDERICK A. PRATT,
Geo. C. Mason, Editor,
the Old Stand—No. 123 Thames Street
RMS.—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1.75 if
sent by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the lowest
rate. Deduction made to those who advertise by
year.

No paper discontinued (unless at the option
of the Proprietors) until arrangements are paid.

Poetry.

THE MORNING COMES.

By, beautiful day, thou hast risen at last,
in darkness has vanished, the long night has
past;
to birds have arisen to sing in the trees,
the odor of flowers is born on the breeze.

With, first in the train, her lounge doth pay,
birds and the flowers, the Sun with his lay,

blended sweet harmony wait upon God,

filling his law, they know not His rod.

Then, the kind messenger flies at thy call,
and hearts full of mirth and woe great and small,
rises to take part in the battle of life—

parts fearful and fearless, begin the great strife.

He now has his taken, the day doth unfold,

or such a vociferous in this weary world;

a duty thy watchword, and God will defend;

there's nothing can harm thee with him for thy

friend.

Thou hast to struggle with want and care,

but let not despairing ill thee with fear,

now's draught for thy spirit, refreshing and

free.

I trusting one, doubt not, 'tis waiting for thee,

she is 'balm too to Gilead' balsamed one for

thee,

balance it may seem a dark mystery;

the links in life's pilgrimage all have been

parted,

can give back the chain, Oh! be not faint-

hearted.

Then wakest to pleasure, and life ebbs and flows,

soaking earth with no tint save colour de rose;

sapidity claims thee, withholding no boon;

thy heart's bright meridian refugia no noon;

forget not, forget not, how short is thy stay;

to stop to cult flowers upon life's highway;

the night's passing shadows give place to the

day.

Earth's brightest pleasures all sink to decay.

on awake with the morning thine homage to pay

him who has given the light of the day;

ad dress through the pathway the hour will come,

so thou shalt awake and find thee at home.

TO MY OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

How firmly I remember

When myself and brother too,

One morning in December,

First went to school to you:

The by-path we had chosen,

Was choked with drifted snow,

But we crossed the mile-pond frozen,

And had not far to go.

The house was low and sunken,

The school house in the lane,

The old oak door was shrunken,

The roof let in the rain;

'Twas there you tried to train

To wisdom and to truth,

To guide us and restrain us

From all the snares of youth.

Our young reproofs

We thought stern and cold,

Before we knew the feelings,

From out your heart of gold;

In darker days I've needed

These precepts oft unheeded,

That true and faithful guide.

You used to laugh so often,

At my love for little Jane;

Such love can never soften

This lonely heart again!

I used to watch at even,

To meet her as she passed;

She made a smile from Heaven

So beautiful to last.

Agriculture.

"GOT ANY ASHES?"—WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.—"GOT ANY ASHES?" I asked an itinerant gatherer of the dust, calling out from the roadside.

"Yes, a hundred bushels or so," answered the farmer.

Down jumped the 'ash man,' and was about to open the gate, when he was told to "Hold yell." I wanted to say "Hold yell, I warn't had your ash," but the words were out before I could say them.

"But they are not for sale, my friend; we shall need all we have for use at home."

Wondering what one man—or woman, rather—could want of a hundred bushels of ashes, the 'peddler' went grumbling on.

Farmer, let him go! If you have got any ashes, keep them, and use them at home, as a manure for your farm. Let us give you some authorities in regard to their value.

This, however, has no direct bearing upon my story. Let me only say in addition, while upon this point, that my salary though large enough for my own maintenance, precluded all thoughts of matrimony in the present extensive style of living; therefore it may easily be inferred that I must either resign myself not to marry or find some one who to a heart supersede a fortune.

The reader understands my position sufficiently to understand the feelings with which I read an advertisement of the following purport in the papers some time since.

The advertisement in question set forth the advantages of a certain gift enterprise in a neighboring city, enumerating a brilliant list of prizes, closing with—what do you think? Not less than the hand of a young lady, together with twenty thousand dollars! The conditions were, that if, upon acquaintance, either the young lady or the winning party should see fit to decline the matrimonial alliance intended, the rejecting party should forfeit all claim to almost sterile soils, with good effect; larger quantities would be too exhausting, unless the soil be naturally rich in vegetable matter, or mixed from year to year with a sufficient quantity of barn-yard manure.

Ashes are employed in Great Britain as a manure for root crops, and are used for this purpose in connection with bone dust, and drilled in with the seed. According to Johnston, as much as fifteen bushels of each are applied to an acre, and often with great success. Turnips, carrots, and potatoes, seem equally benefitted by ashes.

"They may be used with advantage for almost every class of crops," says Browne,

"but especially for grass, grain and Indian corn," though according to Sprengel, "the immediate benefit of ashes is more perceptible upon leguminous plants, such as clover, peas, beans, &c." Upon red clover the effect will be more certain if previously mixed with one-fourth their weight of gypsum.

Ashes are employed in Great Britain as a manure for root crops, and are used for this purpose in connection with bone dust, and drilled in with the seed. According to Johnston, as much as fifteen bushels of each are applied to an acre, and often with great success. Turnips, carrots, and potatoes, seem equally benefitted by ashes.

"They may be used with advantage for almost every class of crops," says Browne,

"but especially for grass, grain and Indian corn," though according to Sprengel, "the immediate benefit of ashes is more perceptible upon leguminous plants, such as clover, peas, beans, &c." Upon red clover the effect will be more certain if previously mixed with one-fourth their weight of gypsum.

Ashes are employed in Great Britain as a manure for root crops, and are used for this purpose in connection with bone dust, and drilled in with the seed. According to Johnston, as much as fifteen bushels of each are applied to an acre, and often with great success. Turnips, carrots, and potatoes, seem equally benefitted by ashes.

"They may be used with advantage for almost every class of crops," says Browne,

"but especially for grass, grain and Indian corn," though according to Sprengel, "the immediate benefit of ashes is more perceptible upon leguminous plants, such as clover, peas, beans, &c." Upon red clover the effect will be more certain if previously mixed with one-fourth their weight of gypsum.

The use of ashes as a manure for corn, is becoming quite general in this section of the country—they are applied as a hill-dressing immediately after the first hoeing, at the rate of two table-spoonfuls per hill, or about two bushels per acre. They are found useful, applied at the same time, to potatoes, to beans, and to almost every kind of crop. We have used them in these ways and upon grass land, to the benefit of the crops and the permanent amelioration of the soil, and have no doubt, but that it will be far more profitable to any farmer to use them at home, than to sell them for the pitance generally offered—\$10 cents per bushel 'in trade,'—equal to perhaps one-half that amount, net cash.

Country Gentleman.

CORN PLANTING.—An Illinois farmer who has been very successful in the cultivation of corn, gives the following as his mode of doing business:—First, by ploughing the ground deep—say eight inches—either in the fall or just before planting—I could not tell, but wisely concluded to wait until the alternative was really presented. In the meantime I was particularly observant of the pretty faces whom the placard—"An Alarming Sacrifice"—drew to our store. I amused myself by picking out particular young ladies, and representing to myself the possibility that some of them might be the lady who was to bring her intended twenty thousand dollars.

I was about, upon this hint, to follow their example, and purchase a few more, when I luckily reflected that a boarding school was due to open in the fall, and that the next day would take up all my remaining available funds, and prudently denied myself.

Dear reader, did you ever have a ticket in a lottery or gift enterprise? If so, you can understand my state of mind for the month which most intervene before the declaration of the prizes. I was continually speculating upon my chances of success, and what I should do, on being despatched to the lucky winner of the first prize.

I should find the lady whom I had won intolerably ugly and unattractive. In such a case would the sum of twenty thousand dollars be sufficient to sugar the pill?

I could not tell, but wisely concluded to wait until the alternative was really presented. In the meantime I was particularly observant of the pretty faces whom the placard—"An Alarming Sacrifice"—drew to our store. I amused myself by picking out particular young ladies, and representing to myself the possibility that some of them might be the lady who was to bring her intended twenty thousand dollars.

Without dwelling upon this, I will only say that I saw several who I should have been perfectly willing to marry at a less high figure. I am aware that some romantic lady readers will shake their heads at this admission and brand me a mercenary fellow, with a heart not large enough to be worth having. But my dear young ladies, you must remember that, at that time I had no particular interest in any young lady, I was more likely to be influenced by the fascinations of the sex generally, and I venture to say, that if I had happened to meet any of you before I became acquainted with the present Mrs. Bugbee, (be it known I am married at last,) there is no knowing what might happen. I can imagine Mrs. Bugbee shaking in her shoes at the mere supposition.

To proceed to my story. The month slipped slowly away, as all periods of suspense do. I should scarcely dare to say how many mistakes the preoccupied state of my mind led me to make, such as rearing to a customer seven-five cents more in change than was due her, on which occasion my employer, Mr. Haberdasher,

Selected Tale.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISE;

OR, DRAWING A WIFE IN A LOTTERY.

My name is Nathan Bugbee. Perhaps you have seen me at some time, standing behind the counter of my employers, Messrs. Haberdasher & Co., who for five years past have been selling their goods at an alarming sacrifice! as the columns of the daily papers and large placards in front of the store have constantly made known by a scene which had transpired just before my own turn came. The applicant before me was a tall lady of thirty-nine, or thereabouts; exceedingly spare and very prim in her ways. Though she did not recognize me, I remembered to have been introduced to her on one occasion as Miss Charity Billings. She was the very picture of a prim, methodical old maid, and professed to have a very low opinion of all mankind, possibly because they had proved so blind to her varied attractions. I confess I was surprised to see Miss Charity in such a place, as I had supposed that the pomp and vanities of this world, including, of course, filthy lucre, were as nothing in her eyes. Through me she did prove to be a most interesting character. I dressed myself carefully, and about ten o'clock, armed with a letter of introduction from the president of the Gift Enterprise, walked over to the brick house. My modest knock called to the door my mate companion. A blush of recognition showed that I was not forgotten. Shaming out something about the beauty of the morning, I delivered my letter, and accepted an invitation to take a seat in the parlor. My manners left me, to read the letter in private. Meanwhile, I began to feel the embarrassment of my position. Nevertheless, I determined, now that I had taken the first step, not to faint or falter with such a prize in view. On the walls of the little parlor were various neat and tasteful drawings, attesting the skill of my mate companion. While I was busily occupied in examining these, the door opened and admitted—the spinster. I have drawn, ma'am," said he, "an elegant rosewood cradle!" Miss Charity's face turned all colors, and her embarrassment was considerably increased by a suppressed laugh, when her quick ears did not fail to catch, "Where shall I send it?" I inquired of the clerk. Miss Charity looked undecided, but fortunately a person with speculation in his eye, stepped up and offered to take it off her hands at a reasonable rate. Miss Billings at once recovered her composure, and prepared herself for making the most of her prize, which she eventually sold to the man.

"Number 11,668!" repeated I, taking my place. The clerk, after a brief examination, seized my hand with warmth. "Sir, I congratulate you!" he exclaimed; "you are the fortunate winner of our first prize! I went home on my head or heels—I am positive sure—which—not, however, until

young lady whose hand I had won was Editha Blackstone, and that she lived in Coventry, a town in Western New York. When sober, second thought came to my assistance, I could not help regretting the conditions on which I was to become the enviable possessor of twenty thousand dollars. I reflected with a sinking heart that the lady might be as ugly as a Gorgon, in which case she would of course insist on my performing my part of the contract.

I at once petitioned Messrs. Haberdasher & Co. for a month's vacation, merely alleging that important business called me away. I could not help blushing when I proffered the request, which led to meaning looks being exchanged by the other clerks. None of them, however, were in my secret.

One pleasant morning in October, I found myself at Oswego, purchasing a ticket by stage, to Coventry, which, as I was told, was distant some twenty miles from that flourishing city. The stage went farther, but Coventry was one of the places on the route. Opposite me in the stage sat a young, rosy-cheeked maiden of twenty years. Close beside her was a spinster, of thirty-five or thereabouts, with a pursed-up mouth, and two flat sections of yellowish hair plastered to each cheek. Her nose was long and thin, while she herself was lackeys personified. Add to this a pair of blue spectacles, and you will readily imagine that the beauty beside her was heightened by the contrast.

There appeared, however, to be some acquaintance between them, as I observed the young lady speaking familiarly with her less prepossessing companion. The road over which we were riding was rough and hilly. In parts it inclined to one side, so that one part of the coach was higher than the other. On one of these occasions the inequality was further increased by the wheels at the upper end passing over a stone. The jolt was such that the passengers were all violently precipitated to one side of the coach, and I, much to my surprise, but not at all to my displeasure, found my pretty neighbor opposite seated in my lap. I made not the least effort to relieve myself from the unexpended burden; but the young lady, with a broad smile, withdrew as quickly as possible from her embarrassing pre-

decessor, and taking a seat in the rear, said, "I'm sorry, sir, that you will not be compelled to make

"Since you set so high a value upon the hand," said she, frankly placing it in mine "I yield it to you freely," and taking a seat in the rear, said, "I'm sorry, sir, that you will not be compelled to make

"I yield it to you freely," and taking a seat in the rear, said, "I'm sorry, sir, that you will not be compelled to make

the sacrifice you anticipate in claiming it. It is myself, and not my aunt to whom your letter was addressed."

"But your name is Carrie," said I, bewildered. "My full name is Carrie Ethelinda," was her reply, although to distinguish me from my aunt, I am usually called the first."

"But I was led to suppose that your

name was Carrie," said she.

"Will you pardon the deception?" said Carrie, smiling. "I feared that it was my money,

Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1858.

The season opens daily, and in some weeks in advance of the ordinary time for the building laws to put forth, and the flowers to do their summer dress. All nature smiles, the air is sweet, the bees are at their work, and many gush forth into the fields to admire the beauties of the created world. It has been said that the unbelieving astronomer cannot be caught in his right mind; and we see no reason why the same should not apply to the unbelieving student of nature; for his Aristotelian lesson must be drawn from the works of God, and if he ponders these well, he cannot do otherwise than dwell on the love of Him, who hath decked the valley with blossoms and the mountain in glorious apparel.

It may not appear to all that the beauties of the created world were designed to gladden the eye of man, but a little reflection will show this to be so. It is not absolutely necessary for the support of life that the earth should be fair, and the some dreary wastes that are the houses of the Arab and the Patagonian, might have sustained the rest of the world, had this been the case to have formed the whole earth's surface. Many things that are esteemed, inasmuch as they minister to our comfort, might be made just as serviceable and yet possess none of the attractions which now rivet our attention.

The sun is not essential; the sun could daily in his rest without any agreeable couch of gold and purple, and the clouds which spread their fiery forms to catch and send back to the last rays of the declining sun, would still supply us with the useful amount of light, if their forms hung over the earth's surface black and repulsive, like a funeral shroud. The trees would answer the same purpose, if their leaves were all of one form, and the brooks that roll down the hillsides in sparkling cascades, bounding along in endless play, like children let loose from school, would have watered the earth as well, if some hidden channel carried the unseen stream in silence to the sea. God evidently designed all these beautiful works for his creatures. This is man's heritage; he has but a limited time to enjoy it and then he passes away like the flowers created to adorn his path. While here it is not reasonable that he should improve his opportunities, but to understand and enjoy the wealth of nature spread out before him, he must study her lessons well and with the more persevering zeal. If we begin in the bright season of youth—the spring time of life—the enjoyment of the study will be lifelong; and even in his latter days man may take it up with pleasure and profit. And if his health has been one of trust in God, it will strengthen his faith in the power of his Maker; the newly opened book will teach him first to leave the created world, and we can admire the flowers of the field without a feeling that there is a God, and that to him all creation owes the blessings he has apportioned.

It is not with other studies. The scholar may tire of his books or seek relaxation from study in declining years; the mechanic is glad to throw aside his apron, and often there is a time when the merchant can no longer enjoy his gold, even if it be not turned to dust. But the love of the beautiful acquired in the study of nature will ever be fresh in the heart of man; and as he verges to the grave, the sunset glow of the sky above him will lead his mind to the Heaven beyond, with a trust and faith that have ripened with his years. He has learned to love the beauties of nature and to taste them to their source; to him the earth opens her treasure-hoards and he sees and feels the wonders of creation. The smallest pebble beneath his feet, the sand on the seashore, the rocky hill and the stinging vines are alike the subjects of contemplation. Every object becomes an object of interest. Every cloud that floats across the clear expanse carries with it a lesson that he ponders well. The brook speaks to him in its babbling in words intelligible to his ear, the tangled grass is sure of a friendly recognition, and the insects that roll up from the valley, hear him with hope and his aspirations, to know and understand the laws of his Creator, expressed in all his works. Surely, then, there is something to be gained in the study of science, and the fruits, scattered broadcast on every hand, are few small who hunger and thirst after knowledge.

The road around the south shore, from Carroll Avenue, through Beacon's Avenue, and so round by Bateman's Point to town, has been progressing all winter, and a fine dressing of gravel has been given to such portions of the road as are completed. This will be the most direct drive on the island, and the one to which drivers will resort daily during the season. If not completed this season, at least a large portion of it will be opened for travel, and we hear that those who have had through which the road passes are induced to do away with the gates which are a nuisance to all who drive on the road for pleasure. To do this, they have only to drive in their horses in a neat manner, keep their steel from straying, and they gain more than the first outlet of the hoofs by bringing their property into safety and a market. We look forward to the day when all that portion of the island will be covered with marine villa, rising from every little hill of ground. The material for building purposes is there, the locations are unoccupied, and there has always been a strong desire to get at them. This privilege will now be accorded to the many who have talked about it every season for the past ten years. Riding with our summer visitors, one of the principal sources of amusement, and it should be an aim with us to open avenues in every direction, to every scene and prospect as much as possible, but no drives are so popular as those along the shore, and where we most do congregate, there will surely exert their attractions. It is this that has given a value to land in the neck, and we believe the day is not far distant when that portion of Newport will be thickly studded with beautiful private residences.

The struggle of an abolitionist to induce the public to read his rolls does not always succeed, but now and then we find one nobly conceived and well conceived. There is one that we venture to say, who is not of us, who would read without a suspicion until they come to the closing lines, and that is "Dodge." We will call him a writer.

A Lawyer's Question Answered.—"What did you mean?" Come, give us your words—nows of your infidelity, sir?—"I don't like to answer that question." "So we are afraid to answer that question, are you?" I know I should do you a good turn if I did. "No, sir, I am not afraid to answer that question." "I would rather be examined." "Then I shall appeal to the Court to commit you to examination." "Well, sir, if I could answer, he told me to wait only the elegant spring apparel of Clinton, Allibone & Co., Jersey's Hall, No. 427 Chestnut street, that's all."

We shall probably have a very fine Industrial Exhibition and Castle Show in this State next Autumn, as it will be held in Providence, under the auspices of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industries, and has the Six Circumlocution Society, Anti-Slavery, and Antislavery Society will join and make up offices to have the display one that will do credit to the State. We hope the enterprise will be a successful one, and that those who take the initiative will be induced to go in and perfect their plan.

There is a festival on the Mississippi, and the waters are higher than ever known before. The damage is immense. Two towns, Natchez and Donaldson, are known to be submerged, and vast tracts of country have been inundated.

On Monday the steamer *Metropolis* took her place on the line between Fall River and New York, leaving Fall River at noon, Wednesday, and returning on alternate days, the Bay State will leave the same place.

Mr. Eaton—I noticed some remarks in the *Mercury* of last week, on the religious revival, which, I think, must be very liable to misconception.

In speaking of the conversion of Awful Gardner, it is asserted that he goes forward by religious persons as a pattern of morality, after living such a miserable life, he had done previous to his conversion. Now, I see this matter in a quite a different light, and, in justice to Gardner, who was a man of God, I will let him have a share in his glory, as in other things, much depends on the temperament of the person; and after being brought into the light of the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ, (if at an available temperance,) he feels so happy and so devout that others shall be brought into the fold of Christ, that he wishes to communicate his feelings and happiness to others, and to convert them also, as well as himself. Gardner is a man of God, and is a missionary, a visionary, a prophet, and he makes use of the most plausible and logical arguments in awakening sinners to repentance.

Awful Gardner, no doubt, has been a very bad man, and if his conversion can be made useful in any other light, it shows conclusively that few or none need be lost to the cause of Christ. In regard to his conversion, I will say, that it is a great thing for a man to be converted, and that it is a great thing for another to witness his conversion to perform, and to be converted himself. A Christian is a missionary, and the more excited the disposition, the more active in the cause, and hence the readiness shown by Awful Gardner to exhibit others to see the error of their ways and to seek their salvation. In regard to his conversion, I will say, that it is a great thing for a man to be converted, and that it is a great thing for another to witness his conversion to perform, and to be converted himself. A Christian is a missionary, and the more excited the disposition, the more active in the cause, and hence the readiness shown by Awful Gardner to exhibit others to see the error of their ways and to seek their salvation.

There are still many able-bodied men in this place who are entirely out of work, and some of them have had no employment for several months. They have managed to subsist during the winter, by relying either on their savings or the support of those in better circumstances, and the weather, fortunately, was not at any time severely cold, so that we heard but little in the way of intense suffering. We have gone through with all this, and the season has approached when, in ordinary times, there is employment enough for every pair of hands; but then comes the time for labor and the markets are overstocked. We see this wherever there is any work going on, and frequently the number of bunglers, eagerly watching for a chance to take hold, is larger than the number actually employed, and is, in fact, often sending off large numbers to other localities. It must be a matter of regret with all, that work cannot be found for those who are disposed to work, but, unfortunately, when men are crowded together in city or town, it is almost impossible to regulate the supply and demand, so that there shall be no clashing. A few years ago advertisements were inserted in the papers of some of the neighboring States, calling for mechanics to work in this place; then came a commercial crisis, which swept over the whole country, and the many were thrown out of employ, and suddenly there could until things brightened again. In some sections, we observe, the factories are running again, and gradually the tide will flow in the old channel once more, but it will be some time before the marks of the recent storm will be wholly effaced and men recover from the fate shock. It will leave us many lessons, but the one that every man who depends upon his hands for his support should take most at heart, will be the one soonest forgotten—*we mean the importance of providing for a rainy day.* The evidence of the folly of "spending as we go," and "living up to one's means," has been ample, and in some instances, most distressing—*it is a duty every man owes to his family to put aside a part of his earnings, be they small or large, and every week and month should see the little piles increase—not to be worshipped and made much of, but as a means of providing against sickness, or a crisis such as we have passed through.* To do this but a little self-sacrifice is required at the start, then it becomes a habit, and if there comes no time of general distress when the deposit will be required to make the household comfortable, it will still grow and increase rapidly, as the interest is added to the principle, and when old age creeps on and the limbs refuse to do their office, it will be found to exceed the way and more than reward one for any self-denial of early life.

Remarks—We understand and appreciate the views of our worthy correspondent, and we regret that he should have found the remarks to which he refers, as intelligible as he could have wished. Much can be said on both sides, and while we are aware that many Christians deem it best to push on to the last rays of the declining sun, would still supply us with the useful amount of light, if their forms hung over the earth's surface black and repulsive, like a funeral shroud. The trees would answer the same purpose, if their leaves were all of one form, and the brooks that roll down the hillsides in sparkling cascades, bounding along in endless play, like children let loose from school, would have watered the earth as well, if some hidden channel carried the unseen stream in silence to the sea. God evidently designed all these beautiful works for his creatures. This is man's heritage; he has but a limited time to enjoy it and then he passes away like the flowers created to adorn his path.

While here it is not reasonable that he should improve his opportunities, but to understand and enjoy the wealth of nature spread out before him, he must study her lessons well and with the more persevering zeal.

The City election will take place on Wednesday next, and voters will do well to observe the following instructions:

The election for Senator to represent this year in the General Assembly took place yesterday, but the result was not known when we went to press. Our opinion is, that there was no election as four candidates were in the field.

There will be no service in Zion Church to-morrow.

HERCULES CONCERT OF A WOMAN—Three prisoners attempted to escape from the Watertown (N. Y.) jail last week, when the following scene took place:

On Sunday morning, three prisoners, named Wilson, Eddy, Minnie and Ward, by faring the sickness of one of their number, got the jailor at this place, Mr. Barker, in their power, gagged and bound him, and locked him in a cell. Then, they robbed him of his money and a key of the prison, and were calmly taking their leave when they were brought all suddenly into the holding the jailor's little room, and, as though they had been captured, and calmly informing them that she would put a bullet through the first man who attempted to come forward. A conversation something like this followed:

"Prisoner—The devil you will! You don't know how to shoot it."

"Mrs. Baker—Try it a few, if you like! I have been practising with this pistol for the past few days, and I promise you I will hit the first man who comes toward me."

"Prisoner—If that's your game, we'll be quits with you. Now, take your choice, run to me—either let us pass out in peace, or submit to have your husband's bones knocked out against the walls of the jail. Which do you like best?"

"Perhaps that won't go, my nothing, just to see him laying out there cold and stiff, with his hands lying around?"

"Mrs. Baker—Don't you dare to threaten me like that! Come now, what do you say?"

"Let me out and I'll be all right—won't you?"

[The speaker moved for another step.]

"Mrs. Baker—The first man who steps over that allis."

And there have been women held these men at bay for something like half an hour, until help came, and they were driven into their cells.

SEMINARY UNUSUAL—Quite a number of bats have been taken during a few days past on a series of islands, situated in the Hudson River, known as the Seminary Islands, which exactly half past eleven in the forenoon, without a variation of five minutes, an old Dutchman would come down Jefferson Avenue, and pass Griswold street, bearing in his hand two pairs of tongs. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were long-tailed flying insects, very much against such an occurrence, but were very gaudy, in small amounts. At the seminary, he would lay these out end and still, with his hands lying around them, and say, "Come, boys, take a look at these bats." The bats were

Business Cards.

Wm. A. Weedon,
DEALER IN
Books & Shoes,
No. 1984, Thame Street,
Newport, R. I.
Near Kidney's Express
Office.

T. J. Weaver,
FASHIONABLE
HATTER,
and dealer in
Hats, Caps & New Goods
One door North of
Merchants Bank,
NEWPORT.

T. & J. COGGESHALL,
Commission Merchants,
—AND DEALERS IN—
SHIP CHANTRY, SHIP STORES, &
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.
Commercial Wharf, Newport, R. I.

Albert Sherman,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 259
SOUTH THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, JR.,
Shipping & Commission Merchant
65 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

Orders for the Purchase and Shipment of Merchandise promptly executed.
Refer to Edward Corning, Esq., and Messrs. Stanton, Sheldon & Co.

June 21.

R. P. BERRY,

OFFICE —
CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS
Newport, March 20, 1852.

EDWARD C. HAYES,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.
Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

Feb 23.—

ISAAC S. BOSS,
BREAD, CAKE & CRACKER
BAKER,

805 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,
NO. 140 THAMES STREET.

Repairs Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

J. H. COZZENS,
152 THAMES STREET,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING
GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VA-
LICLES, CARGET BAGS, &c.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN,
CORNER WASHINGTON SQUARE & THAMES ST.
—DEALER IN—

Meat, Poultry and Vegetables,
which can always be found the very best at the lowest market prices.

Feb 27.

COTTRELL & BRYER

—DEALER IN—
Furniture, feathers, Mattresses,
Looking Glasses, &c.

89 Thanes Street, Newport, R. I.

Particular attention paid to packing furniture.

NATHAN M. CHAFFEE,
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER,
AND COPPER SMITH,
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

Feb 16.

JAMES H. HAMMETT,
AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,

NO. 55 THAMES STREET.

Feb 14.

WARD'S
BOOK & MUSIC
STORE,

130 Thanes Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE PLACE WHERE YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND

BOOKS

IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF
LITERATURE.

All the most popular new works ordered at
short notice without extra charge.

Blank Books

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

BLANK BOOKS

MADE TO ORDER.

School Books

of every description. Schools out of the city
will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Writing Books I manufacture, and can offer
great inducements for Teachers and others, who
are buying quantities.

States

Particular attention is called to the

IRON SLATE,
which for lightness and superior quality for writing,
can not be excelled.

Note, Letter & Bill Papers

will be found equal to any in the market, — Pri-
ces low.

Music and Musical Instruments.

All kinds of sheet Music and Music Books. In-
struction Books for Piano, Flute, Violin, Vi-
oletto.

Accordions & Co.

A large supply of Accordions and Flutines, &c.

Very low prices for

C. J. S. H.

VIOLIN, FLUTE,

FLUTE,

and its fact everything that one usually is found

at a well-constructed Music store.

Piano Fortes.

My facilities are such that I can offer great

advantages to any one, who would wish to pur-
chase or rent Piano.

Persons wishing to purchase Instruments, should be sure to call and ascertain my terms.

Melodeons

are coming more and more into use every year,

the demand for them is constant, and of the many

I have sold in the last four years, I have never

heard the slightest complaint. The article I sell,

keeps in tune better than a Piano. The price is

small and transportation easy, and for many kinds

of music they are better than a Piano. Persons

wishing a fine piece of music at a small cost,

cannot do better than to call and examine my stock.

Pictures, Frames & Looking

Glasses.

I keep constantly on hand a variety of English,

German and French Prints, Engravings &c. &c.

Also give particular attention to the making of

Gilt, Rosewood and Oak Frames of every size

and description.

Looking Glass Plates.

I keep on hand of every size, and can replace

broken glass and reform old ones at short notice.

Book Binding.

In all its branches. Bring in your Magazines,

and valuable old books and have them bound;

the price and the work shall be satisfactory.

In conclusion, let me say, if you want any-

thing as in my line, give me a call and see if I

do as well by you as any one can.

A. J. WARD.

130 Thanes Street.

Dec 12.

For Sale or to Let.

**BY GEO. C. MASON, PILGRIM STREET,
FOR SALE.**

The Weaver Lot, on South Spring street, and adjoining land of Charles Poor, Esq. It is about one hundred and twenty feet front and runs back one-half the width of the square. The above will be sold at the low price of five cents a foot.

For Sale. —The building No. 60 Long wharf, the privilege on the wharf. The above building is nearly new, and can be fitted for a store or dwelling at little expense.

For Sale or to Let. —The well known dwelling house corner of High and Thames streets will be sold on reasonable terms, or let for one or more years. The lot on which it stands is bounded by Town, High and Mary streets.

For Sale or to Let. —The large and convenient house No. 6 Poplar street. It has a stable and a carriage house in the rear. Grounds on each road supplied with vines and fruit trees, &c., and fence the upper windows there in fine view of the city and bay.

For Sale. —Two acres of excellent land on Coggeshall's Avenue. The above has a fine location and will be sold at fifteen hundred dollars an acre.

For Sale. —A number of valuable building lots in the bluffs directly above the beach. These lots have a fine view of the Bay, Harbor and city, are located on both sides of the road leading to Fort Adams and Bateman's Point. The water of Brenton's Cove affords good facilities for boating, and the lots will be cut to suit purchasers and the price is moderate.

For Sale. —700 acres of woodland in the town of Sherburne, Vermont, within twelve miles of Rutland.

For Sale. —A few more building lots in the town of Hampton, N. J., measuring 150 feet by 100, at fifty dollars each. Also building lots in two or three months, and ventilate the rooms. All persons who have tried it are ready to certify to its great superiority over every other plan we have, to my knowledge.

CRACKERS. —Soda, Wine, Milk, Peas, Butter, Boston, Sugar and Water Crackers; also Pilot Bread.

Aug 29.—1971

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTOR.

R. STAFFORD FOX, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Williams, Shubael, Walker, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Hunt, Walker, Henry T. F. Gould, Taft, D. B. Bell, Alvan T. F. Orme, Samuel E. Tooley, James T. Rhodes, John H. Orme, ALLEN O. PECK, President, WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

FURNITURE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a general assortment of furniture, consisting of Mahogany Sofas, Tetra-Tetes, Lounges, Gondola Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Mahogany and Black Walnut spring seat setting chairs, new and old, Ottomans, Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut, Solid and Centre Tables, (marble tops) Black Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, a Carriage Box, Chests, Trunks, Boxes, Trunks, &c., and Wash Stands, Mahogany and Black Walnut Hat Trees, &c.

ALSO—

A complete assortment of common and low-priced Furniture, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mats.

N. B. Coffins of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine, with Plates and other trimmings constantly on hand and presented at the shortest notice.

LANGLEY & BENNETT,

5 Franklin street.

Aug 8.—

REAL ESTATE

BY F. STANHOPE, Auctioneer, No. 6 Broad Street.

AT PUBLIC SALE,

LOT OF LAND situated on Ayer's Street, containing about 10,000 square feet, with a new 1 1/2 story Cottage and Carpentry shop thereon.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Green Lane and fronting on two streets with a new Barn and Sheds.

Two other lots of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 square feet of frontage on a large building.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing about 1000 feet of frontage on Calleboe Avenue in lots.

ALSO,

A lot of land situated on Green Lane, containing